SKETCH OF DR. GEORGE WINTER.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

Having enjoyed a short but pleasant personal acquaintance with Dr. Winter and worked under his direction in his own laboratory, it is with especial pleasure that I present to the readers of the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY a brief outline of his life and mycological work. His quiet enthusiasm, his thoroughness and conscientiousness in all his work, his uniform kindness to all associated with him, conspire to make him a most valuable and respected teacher.

He was born Oct. 1st, 1848, at Leipzig, Germany. He attended the Gymnasium in his native city, then went to Munich, where he studied one semester under Nægeli and Radlkofer. On returning to Leipzig, he studied in the botanical laboratory of Schenk and in the Zoological Institute of Leuckart. For a half year he was assistant provisionally to Prof. Kraus in the Botanical Institute at Halle. In October, 1873, he received his doctorate in philosophy at Leipzig, having for his thesis "Die Deutschen Sordarien."

Dr. Winter continued his mycological studies at Leipzig till 1876, when he removed to Zurich in Switzerland and became "Docent fuer Botanik" in the Polytechnicum and in 1878 the same also in the University. His lectures here included Cryptogams, Plant Diseases and Special Botany. Rabenhorst, the editor of Fungi Europæi, Algen Europæi, &c., died in 1881, and Dr. Winter undertook the continuation of his *Exsiccata*. Through the help of numerous American friends, he was enabled to widen the scope of this invaluable collection and make it Fungi Europæi et *Extra-Europæi*. The editorship of *Hedwigia* Rabenhorst gave over to Dr. Winter at the end of the year 1878 and the latter still continues to edit the same.

Domestic affairs made it necessary for Dr. Winter to return to Leipzig in 1883. From this time he has devoted himself exclusively to mycological studies, more particularly to his important and critical work, "Pilz-flora von Deutschland" (2d edition of Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-flora, Pilze). Aside from this, his special attention is given to exotic fungi; he will also soon complete Monographs of the genera *Meliola* and *Asterina*. Being in correspondence with nearly all living mycologists, he has been able to make his herbarium of fungi extremely large, perhaps the third in rank of the entire world. It is especially rich in type specimens both of older and of living authors. It contains *complete* sets of the most valuable exsiccata, as of Fuckl, Rabenhorst, Klotzsch, Thuemen, Ravenel, Ellis, Plowright, Rehm, Kunze, &c. Dr. Winter's publications, so far as they concern fungi, are to date as follows:

1. Die Deutschen Sordarien, Halle, 1873.

2. Diagnosen und Notizen zu Rehm's Ascomyceten, Fasc. 1, 2. *Flora*, 1872.

3. Ueber den Heliotropismus von Peziza Fuckeliana. *Botanische Zeitung*, 1874.

4. Die durch Pilze verursachten Krankheiten der Kulturgewæchse. Leipzig, 1878.

5. Diagnosen neuer Pilze, *Hedwigia*, 1871.

6. Pyrenomycetes novi austriaci, *Hedwigia*, 1872.

7. Diagnosen neuer Pilze II, *Hedwigia*, 1872.

8. Mykologische Notizen, *Hedwigia*, 1873.

9. Mykologische Notizen, *Hedwigia*, 1874.

10. Hypocreopsis, ein neues Pyrenomyceten Genus, *Hedwigia*, 1875.

11. Ueber Napicladium Soraueri, *Hedwigia*, 1875.

12. Ueber das Aecidium von Puccinia osmundinacea, *Hedwigia*, 1875.

13. Cultur des Puccinia sessilis und deren Aecidium. Sitzungsberichte d. naturf. Gesellsch. zu Leipzig, 1874.

14. Mykologische Notizen, *Hedwigia*, 1877.

15. Ueber ein natuerliches System der Thallophyten, *Hedwigia*, 1879.

16. Einige Mittheilungen ueber die Schnelligkeit der Keimung der Pilzsporen und das Wachsthums ihrer Keimschlæuche, *Hedwigia*, 1879.

17. Mykologische Notizen, *Hedwigia*, 1879.

18. Bemerkungen ueber einige Uredineen, *Hedwigia*, 1880.

19. Bemerkungen ueber einige Uredineen und Ustilagineen, *Hedwigia*, 1880.

20. Mykologische Notizen, *Hedwigia*, 1880.

21. Mychologisches aus Graubunden, Hedwigia, 1880.

22. Verzeichniss der im Gebiete von Koch's Synopsis beobachteten Uredineen und ihrer Næhrpflanzen, *Hedwigia*, 1880.

23. Wartmann und Winter; Schweizerische Kryptogamen, Cent. VIII et IX, Hottingen, 1880 et 1882.

24. Fungi helvetici novi, *Hedwigia*, 1881.

25. Notizen ueber einige Discomyceten, *Hedwigia*, 1881.

26. Pezizæ Sauterianæ, *Hedwigia*, 1882.

27. Fungi nonnulli novi, Hedwigia, 1882.

28. Ueber die Gattung Harknessia, *Hedwigia*, 1882.

29. Ueber einige Nordamerikanische Pilze I et II, *Hedwigia*, 1882.

30. Mycologische Notizen, *Hedwigia*, 1884.

31. Exotische Pilze I, *Flora*, 1884.

32. Exotische Pilze II, *Hedwigia*, 1885.

33. Nachtræge und Berichtigungen zu Saccardo's Sylloge Fungorum, Vol, I, II, *Hedwigia*, 1885.

34. Winter und Demetrio; Beitræge zur Pilzflora von Missouri. *Hedwigia*, 1885.

35. Contributiones ad Floram mycologicum lusitanicum. Series V Boletim da Sociedade Broteriana, 1883.

36. Contributiones ad Floram mycologicum lusitanicum. Series VI Boletim da Sociedade Broteriana, 1884.

37. Ueber die Gattung Corynelia. Berichte der deutschen Botan. Gesellsch. 1884.

38. Nonnulli Fungi Paraguayensis a Balansa lecti, *Revue Mycologuique*, Octobre, 1885.

39. New North American Fungi, *Bulletin Torr. Bot. Club*, No. 1, 1883.

40. New North American Fungi, *Bulletin Torr. Bot. Club*, No. 5, 1883.

41. New North American Fungi, JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, August, 1885.

42. Fungi novi Missouriensis, JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, October, 1885.

43. Rabenhorst's Kryptogamenflora von Deutschland, Oesterreich und der Schweiz. II Auflage: Dei Pilze bearbeitet von Dr. G. Winter, Leipzig, von 1880 an.

TERFEZIA LEONIS, TUL.--TUBER NIVEUM. (DESF.)

This highly esteemed species, known as the "White Truffle," has been sent from Northwestern Louisiana by Rev. A. B. Langlois, who reports it as quite common in the red sandy soil along the Red river in the vicinity of Natchitoches. It is much prized by the people there as a delicacy for the table, either eaten fresh or after having been sliced and dried. The specimens sent by Mr. L. were subglobose and one of them full two inches in diameter, strongly plicate or furrowed below, nearly smooth and pale reddish-brown outside, marbled white within and of compact texture much like a potato, but softer. When first dug from the ground the color is pure white, the reddish-brown tint being due to exposure to the air. The asci obovate or subglobose, 75—80 x 60—70 *u*. Each contain eight globose spores thickly clothed with obtuse, elongated, wart-like tubercles and about 20 *u* in diameter. The home of the white truffle is said to be in Northern Africa, though it is not uncommon in southern Europe, where its growth is favored by the mild winters. Fries mentions that two specimens of this species have been found in Sweden in the vicinity of Linkoping, but it is not common so far north. Its occurrence in the Red river region of Louisiana is less remarkable and makes it seem not improbable that it may be found in other localities in the Southern States. J. B. E.